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FRIDAY  
June 1, 1951

# THE JERUSALEM POST

8 Pages

PRICE: 35 PRUTA  
VOL. XXVII, No. 7274



TOSAFAD  
ISRAEL'S INTERNATIONAL  
TAXI SERVICE  
"AVIV"  
Tel Aviv • Haifa  
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## Column One

David Courtney

ONCE upon a time the Huleh controversy seemed relatively simple. The Israeli Government, too eagerly perhaps, had begun the drainage of the marshes and the reclamation of soil in territory subject to its civil authority but also partly demilitarized and in that part subject to U.N. supervision under the terms of the Armistice Agreement with Syria. The Syrian Government wanted the work stopped because, they argued, it would transform the terrain in a military sense and because the work was already affecting the homes and livelihood of Arabs living within the area. The MAC fiddled with the problem but did nothing to solve it. After that there was a great deal of shooting, a murderous ambush, an impulsive and impolitic retaliatory action. A few villages were said to have been abandoned. Arab peasants fled across to Syria or were transferred somewhere else in Israel; the villages became posts from which rifle-fire was directed at the drainage workers, at an Israeli settlement, at anyone who happened to be about.

WHAT had seemed simple at the start became complicated and obscure the moment the dispute entered the stage of newspaper headlines and of official handouts. Damascus made no attempt to approach the truth and was over-generous with highly-colored fiction. Tel Aviv was generous only with expressions of high indignation. When the Security Council stepped in one hoped that it would clarify and settle the matter. Instead, it gestated a Resolution which, in the eyes of the Syrians, who are supposed to have done most of the shooting, and angered the Israelis, who are supposed to have wanted nothing better than to be able to do a job of work. But in between, Sir Gladwyn Jebb, Britain's representative on the Security Council, had said that the Huleh work was good work and would not suffer by a few weeks' stoppage during which the interests of affected Arab landowners, who claimed title to three hectares of the ground subject to the drainage project, could be looked into and equitably dealt with. That intervention put into the official Israeli mind the notion that with a little luck it might be able to put on the Security Council order an interpretation very far short of that body's obvious intention. General Riley, with whom the discussion was discussed, made no "objection." That was assumed to mean that he approved. It was, General Riley now says, a "verbal misunderstanding" whatever that may be.

WHERE, then, is the problem now? It would be interesting to take the statements issued on the Huleh subject during the past six weeks and to study them. But what really puzzles the observer who tries to be objective at the same time as being warmly sympathetic to the Israeli cause in the Huleh, is to know why a temporary stoppage of work, in the first place when this was requested by the former Chairman of the MAC, and now when requested (in the spirit of Sir Gladwyn Jebb's statement) by the Security Council, is regarded here as a disastrous proposal. Is there some peculiar element in the dispute—outside the element of prestige—which the public knows nothing about?

## Iran Agrees In Principle To Compensation

TEHRAN, Thursday.—Parliament is willing to compensate the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company for any losses proved to be due to oil nationalization, the Persian Government announced today, in an aide-memoire handed by Persian Finance Minister Vazirath to the Company's chief representative here, Mr. Richard Seddon. Later Premier Mossadegh is expected to ask Parliament for a vote of confidence or, his oil policy.

Explaining that the Government was "duty-bound" to enforce the oil nationalization law decreed by Parliament, the aide-memoire added that "special consideration has been given to two important matters":

- "Nationalization of the oil industry should not inflict any losses upon former buyers and users of oil," and hence the rights of former buyers will be recognized and certain villages were said to have been abandoned.
- "If it be proved that from the nationalization of oil losses have been inflicted on the former oil company, the Iranian Government has accepted to compensate such losses and is prepared to set aside up to 25 per cent of the net profit in bankers' guarantee to cover such possible losses."

It is clear from this, the aide-memoire claimed, that the Iranian Government never intended to expropriate the properties of the former oil company.

Three-Man Board  
The aide-memoire also said that a temporary three-man board would be appointed with full control over the oil industry, and "ceased that all employees of the former oil company will remain at their jobs and be recognized as employees of the Iranian National Oil Company."

TEHRAN, Thursday (UP).—Mr. Hala Nicholson, Reuters' special correspondent in Tehran, and Mr. Sefton Delmer, special correspondent of the London "Daily Express," have been ordered to leave Tehran within 24 hours for "insulting the Iranian nation."

Reuters Agency reported that today Mr. Nicholson is one of our most senior and trusted correspondents.

company will remain at their jobs and be recognized as employees of the Iranian National Oil Company. It also guaranteed that within one month of the existing programme of the former oil company, former buyers will receive oil as usual against a receipt, allowing time for the contracting of a satisfactory international price without suspending the supply of oil.

Last night police took into custody four Russian employees of the Soviet Embassy here, allegedly while they were plotting leaflets on walls calling for support of demonstrations by the outraged Jewish (Communist) Party. The identity of the Russians was not revealed. Later, the police announced the release of seven minor officials of the Jewish Party arrested some time ago.

In London today, reliable sources indicated that the 8,000-ton British cruiser Mauritius was being held in readiness to proceed to Iran if necessary to enforce British citizens. The British Admiralty confirmed that the ship had ordered a goodwill cruise to East Africa, and said "it could be assumed that the cruiser was being held within reasonable distance of the coast" (Reuters, UP).

(See On Talks, Page 2)

## Hope Abandoned For Buried Miners

BARBINGTON, England, Thursday (Reuters).—Women waiting outside the pit-head of this Durham colliery wept last night when Mr. Sam Watson, the Miner's Union leader, told them there was no hope left for the sixty men still buried after Tuesday's explosion.

## Mrs. Roosevelt To Chair Appeal

NEW YORK, Thursday (GNA).—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt has agreed to serve as Special Chairman of the United Jewish Appeal of Greater New York during the month of June.

## Cabinet Hears Report on Riley

The Foreign Minister, Mr. Moshe Sharet, gave the cabinet yesterday an account of the report made to the Security Council by the U.N. Chief of Staff, Major General William Riley. It is understood to have followed the line of his statement to the Knesset on Wednesday.

At its weekly meeting the Cabinet also set up a committee to determine the priority of Bills that the Government wishes to lay before the Knesset; heard the Minister of the Interior, Mr. Moshe Shapira, on his visit to America, and accepted Israel's adherence to the International Red Cross (General) Convention.

Publicity Value  
In reporting on the Independence Bond drive in the United States, Mr. Shapira observed that the "publicity alone was a good investment from an educational standpoint, and is yielding and would continue to yield, abundant fruit," according to the Government spokesman. It was still too early to predict the financial results of the drive, but the Government felt that the picture would be clearer by the end of June.

A Government spokesman said that the Prime Minister, Mr. Ben Gurion, was scheduled to return from Europe by air on either Wednesday or Thursday of next week.

It was pointed out that 12 of the Bills proposed to the Knesset have not yet been noted upon, 15 other proposals have passed their first reading and are in committee, two other Bills have been passed by the committees and are awaiting their second reading, while the Government still has a number of measures that it is preparing to table.

The two measures passed by committees are the Citizenship Bill and the amendment to the conscription law regarding the call-up of women. Among those still pending in committee is the State Security Bill, which is designed to replace the Emergency Regulations. One of the proposals to be tabled by the Government is a section of a national social insurance law.

The Cabinet's acceptance of the Geneva Convention is a technical step and in line with the Convention's requirements. It will be recalled that when Israel signed the Convention it reserved to itself the right again to request recognition of the Major David Adam as its symbol. This request was rejected once before by the Convention members.

The two final Cabinet decisions were to accept Israel's

## Ben Gurion Sails for Home; Ends Triumphant Tour

By Ted R. Lurie

NEW YORK, Thursday.—Mr. Ben Gurion spent his last morning in New York visiting Mr. Eliezer Kaplan, Israel Minister of Finance, who is still confined to his bed here as a result of overwork. The Prime Minister later embarked on the "Queen Mary" for France, where he will catch a plane for Israel.

His farewell dinner here last night, given by members of the Bonds executive and district chairmen, was an enthusiastic summing-up of his tour and the warmest demonstration of "how America took B.G. to heart," in the words of Mr. Benjamin Brodsky, President of the Zionist Organization of America.

Mr. Henry Morgenthau declared that "the position of the Jews in America has been enhanced by the presence of the Prime Minister here." Mr. Nahum Goldmann underlined the increased stature of the Jewish people in the eyes of the great people in the world is even more significant than the financial results of the tour. Mrs. Judith P. Epstein, Chairman of the Women's Division of the Bond Drive, stressed that Mr. Ben Gurion symbolized something Americans understood: planning in the Middle East the kind of democracy and economic freedom they understand. Both Mr. Goldmann and Mr. Brodsky contradicted the rumors of friction with the Zionist Movement.

The chairman of the cities where Mr. Ben Gurion had visited, and others which had not been on his schedule, reported how the drive was getting under way and the impetus given by his visit. Mr. Henry Moros paid the highest tribute to Mrs. Golda Myerson, requesting Mr. Ben Gurion to take back for her a plaque with an Israel bond etched in silver.

## MAC Strikes Out Idna Complaints

Five complaints on recent incidents in the Bet Guvrin-Idna area were withdrawn by mutual agreement yesterday morning at a half-hour meeting of the Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission held in Jerusalem under the chairmanship of Col. Bennet de Ridder.

The resolution cancelling the complaints read: "The MAC notes the large decline in border violations in the Bet Guvrin-Idna area during the last month and the fact that border crossings in the area are continuing to decrease. In view of this, the respective parties recognize each other's good faith in doing all they can to ensure strict respect for the Armistice Agreement in the area and to withdraw their complaints numbers 789-821 on the recent incidents there."

The Israel delegation asked the Jordanian delegation to make a similar action on border violations in the Idna area. The Jordanian delegation had been asked to do so, but had not done so.

Agreement was reached for the MAC to carry out a joint mission to the Idna area, to be carried out by a joint mission of the two sides, to be carried out by a joint mission of the two sides, to be carried out by a joint mission of the two sides.

## B.G. Stirred By American Visit

By Ted R. Lurie

NEW YORK, (GNA).—Completing his three-week visit to the U.S., Mr. Ben Gurion left today for Israel well satisfied with the results of the Israel Bonds sales campaign, which he launched here. Prior to his departure, the Prime Minister received the American press and made the following statement:

"I am returning to Israel profoundly moved by the warmth and cordiality of the reception which Mr. Ben Gurion and I experienced all during our stay in this country. In Washington I twice had the opportunity of meeting President Truman and of learning at first hand of his deep personal interest in the welfare and development of Israel. I appreciate deeply, too, the good-will evidenced at meetings with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense and the President's Adviser of Foreign Affairs. I was particularly

## Police Evidence Alleges Zealot Arson and Bomb Plots

An air of unreality and irresponsible mischief-making continued to hang over the preliminary inquiry into the four zealot suspects yesterday. The accused seemed to enjoy the publicity which they drew that it was hard to realize they were being tried on one of the gravest of all charges—treason.

One of the chief exhibits submitted to Jerusalem Magistrate, Mr. Y. Cohen, was a home-made bomb, packed in a cigarette-tin. According to Police Sgt. Haim Salomon, he found it at the apartment of Noah Wormser, one of the accused, on the morning of May 18, after the Sinai Yeshiva was searched.

The Samal testified that Mr. Amos Ben Gurion, Assistant Superintendent of Police, had found a pair of trousers in a bag of Yeshiva, and was told by Yehuda Rider, another of the accused, that they belonged to him. (At the opening session various incriminating documents were said by the Police to have been found in the pockets of the garment).

On May 1, the accused and their friends mounted armed guards in Mea Shearim to prevent an imminent attack by members of Haganah in the area, according to a statement made by Rider on May 18, the police claim.

Car Snatchings  
The statement also differentiated between the "Irish Machine" (to which the accused belong) and the "Irish Machine." Though the former was not responsible for any incidents of arson before February 10, Rider in the statement admitted that after that date he participated in

## Gold Price Cut

TEL AVIV, Thursday.—The official price of "Kings" (gold sovereigns) is to be reduced from IL 14.500 to IL 13.250 tomorrow morning. The former price was based on a non-payment import dollar price of IL 1.100 per dollar, and the reduction in the price of sovereigns follows the reduction in the price of the import dollar about two weeks ago to IL 950.

## No Formal Request On Huleh Received

TEL AVIV, Thursday.—No official request has been received by the Foreign Ministry from the U.N. Chief of Staff, General William Riley, for a stoppage of work throughout the whole of the demilitarized zone, it was learned here tonight. The Israel delegation to the Mixed Armistice Commission is preparing to attend the meeting scheduled for Sunday. It was stated that no official information had been received confirming reports that a Syrian Army spokesman had threatened that Syrian delegates would not come to any meeting while drainage work continued in the demilitarized zone.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said here tonight that he had no information about a reported visit here this week-end of General Riley, for talks with the Foreign Ministry.

TIBERIAS, Thursday.—Drainage operations were continued today in the Huleh area, with four bulldozers at work south of the Yotvata Bridge and others north of it. They worked only on Jewish-owned land.

## SYRIANS MISTAKE JORDAN PLANE

TEL AVIV, Thursday.—Referring to an Arab radio report that an Israel plane had been shot down over Syria, an Army spokesman said here tonight that no plane was missing and that no Israel aircraft had been over Syria.

"If they did shoot down a plane, it was probably their own, or perhaps an Iraqi aircraft," the spokesman said. According to a NEARBS report from Damascus, an Israel plane was attacked yesterday by four Syrian fighter planes over Dera, after it refused to identify itself. The Governor of Dera said the Syrian plane fell inside Jordan territory, it was reported.

Radio Ramallah reported last night, however, that a Jordan plane on route from Amman to Beirut made a forced landing yesterday on the Jordanian border. It had been attacked by Syrian planes which had mistaken its identity because it flew over the "defence zone" bordering the demilitarized zone where aircraft are forbidden by the Armistice Agreement. It was said there was no damage to the plane or to its passengers, radio Ramallah reported.

## Chinese Holding Slow U.N. Advance

TOKYO, Thursday (Reuters).—Chinese Communist rear-guard continued to hold off U.N. troops along the general front in Korea today. Supported by artillery, self-propelled guns and heavy concentrations of mortars, they were making a determined attempt to protect the main routes leading to their supply and communication centres deep in North Korea.

The U.N. drive has slowed to a crawl today in the face of the bitter Communist resistance and driving rain which turned powdery roads and rice paddies into a quagmire. The Communists reacted violently to a threat to one of their biggest bases, Kumhwa, 30 kms north of the Parallel, by the 8th Army's three-parallel drive across the 38th Parallel north Yongpyong, Hwachon and Inje.

Loss or outflanking of Kumhwa would probably force the Communists to pull back more than 40 kms in central Korea and expose their flanks to U.N. assaults along the west and east coast.

## More Soviet Troops In Germany Reported

BERLIN, Thursday (Reuters).—The Soviet Chiefs of Staff have decided to increase their forces in Eastern Germany by 50,000 men, the West German Anti-Communist Information Service announced here today.

## West Proposes 4 Power Meeting for July 28

### Britain Gains From Trade with Russia

LONDON, Thursday (AP).—Britain agreed to the export of 2,400 tons of rubber to Russia in the last three weeks of April, Sir Hurtle Shawcross, President of the House of Trade, told the House of Commons today. "The economic and strategic advantages which we have obtained because of the returns which we get from exports of this kind are greater than those which have been obtained by the Communist countries receiving them," he said.

During the first quarter of 1951, Mr. Shawcross added, the U.K. sent Russia 4,951 tons of raw rubber. In the same period, the Soviet Union bought 14,425 tons from Malaya, and Soviet satellite nations bought 4,917 tons.

"Our average exports to these countries are not increasing. They are being maintained at the level corresponding to that existing last year," Mr. Shawcross said. "This is a problem of complexity and difficulty. A fifth of our total imports of timber comes from the Soviet Union and a third of our total imports of coarse grain. These are matters one cannot disregard in considering what action to take."

Labour Member James Glavinie, noting that Conservatives have criticized the export of strategic materials such as rubber to Communist lands, asked Mr. Shawcross: "I wonder if the Tories would agree to trade with Communist countries or war?"

Mr. Shawcross replied that there are "various aspects of friendship," but agreed that "we are not at war with the Communist countries." He said that the "British and grain imports he mentioned were not a question of continuing trade relations with Communist countries or war."

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## West Proposes 4 Power Meeting for July 28

PARIS, Thursday (Reuters).—The U.S., Britain and France today sent notes to Russia proposing a Four Power Conference of Foreign Ministers in Washington on July 28. The notes were handed to Soviet Deputy Mr. Andrei Gromyko at the Foreign Ministers' Deputies conference here and delivered to the Soviet Foreign Ministry in Moscow at the same time.

The three governments reiterated their belief that it was desirable to have a conference in the interests of strengthening peace and asked Moscow for a speedy reply. M. Gromyko tonight accepted the note and said he would transmit it to Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky. He made a brief comment on "factual inaccuracies" in the note, which was read by U.S. Ambassador Philip Jessup at the 64th meeting of the Big Four Deputy Foreign Ministers.

The notes, in identical terms, offered participation in a conference on the basis of one of the three alternative agendas considered by the Foreign Ministers' Deputies in Paris, which do not include discussion of the North Atlantic Treaty demanded by Russia.

It was believed, however, that the second so-called "split" agenda is the only one likely to be considered by Russia, which has so far not finally agreed to any of the three.

The three agendas proposed

## West Proposes 4 Power Meeting for July 28

ed by the Western Powers on May 2, all provide for a discussion of German demilitarization, the existing level of armaments and the fulfilment of the peace treaties with Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary.

The first agenda in addition to these three points, includes the re-establishment of a German Peace Treaty, and the fulfilment of the Italian Peace Treaty in the part concerning Trieste.

The second alternative, the so-called "split" agenda, lists a parallel column the differing Western and Soviet wording on the subjects of armaments and German demilitarization. This agenda leaves it to the Foreign Ministers themselves to decide.

Whether discussion of the level of armaments as a major cause of tension should precede discussion of the reduction of armaments.

Whether the question of the reduction of armaments should refer only to the Big Four.

## Social Insurance Plan To Cover One Million By 1953

By a Staff Reporter

The draft of a new Social Insurance Scheme, aiming at covering more than one million people by the end of 1952, was completed this week and is to be submitted to the Cabinet within the next few days.

The scheme, which under the proposed law is to be administered by a National Social Insurance Authority, will provide free medical service and hospitalization to the insured and their dependants; maternity benefits; old age, widow and orphan pensions; and disability benefits for persons unable to continue work for reasons of health.

Three Stages  
According to the draft, the scheme is to be implemented in three stages. The first phase, due to come into force in October 1951, will extend compulsory insurance to all wage and salary earners and members of cooperatives, and will cover about 300,000 persons (including dependants, about 600,000 persons). The present membership of the Kupat Holim is about 230,000.

The second phase, due to go into effect by June 1952, will cover all self-employed persons, i.e. craftsmen, shop-owners, etc.

The third phase will provide for compulsory insurance of the entire population, for old age, widow and orphan pensions. Taking into account the anticipated increase in population, the scheme will be that, to cover 450,000 directly insured persons representing, with dependants, a population of more than a million.

Maternity benefits will include free hospitalization, 12

Work on the scheme began about two years ago when the "Knesset Committee" was appointed to prepare a social insurance plan. The recommendations of the Knesset Committee were studied by the Government in March 1951 and passed to a second committee headed by Mr. Z. Bernson, Director General of the Ministry of Labour, to draft the Bill. The committee also included Dr. J. Glass, of the Ministry of Justice; Dr. J. Rimon of the Ministry of Finance; Professor T. Grunsky, of the Ministry of Health; Mr. Z. Bar-Nir, of the Ministry of Labour; and Messrs. Y. Landau and H. Zupet, of the Ministry of Social Welfare.

It is anticipated that the present expenditure of IL 23m. on various types of social insurance will be sufficient to cover the charge of the new scheme, and that no additional burden will be placed on the national economy or the Treasury.

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# STUDY IN MASS MOVEMENTS

By George Lichtheim

THE ORIGIN OF TOTALITARIANISM. By Hannah Arendt. Harcourt Brace, New York. Pp. 283. \$4.50. This book is a study in mass movements, and it is a study in the history of the Dreyfus Affair, which was by no means a straight fight between a reactionary officers' clique and the French democracy.

The Dreyfus crisis — essentially, as the author shows, a struggle brought about by the Jewish determination to maintain their stronghold over the French Army — ranks somewhere in the middle. The fact that Clemenceau failed — how many people know that? — to do with the events at Vichy 40 years later. That needed saying — and it also needed pointing out that the Dreyfus Affair was a study in the history of the Dreyfus Affair, which was by no means a straight fight between a reactionary officers' clique and the French democracy.

Society in Decay. Three parts: Anti-Semitism, Imperialism, and Totalitarianism proper, i.e., the mass movements of the past 30 years, are examined separately, and an attempt is made to combine the strands in a grand picture of European society in decay. To a Jewish author holding certain convictions — that there is a Jewish problem, and that there is a Jewish problem of assimilation — the fact that Hitlerism arose out of anti-Semitism cannot be accidental, and it is this part of her work which will cause most Jewish readers to seek acquaintance with it. A good many will shake their heads over it for the liberal assimilationist position comes in for some knocks from an unexpected quarter.

## HEBREW BOOKSHELF

### A POET'S WORLD

RODI HANAN (My Beloved Has Withdrawn). Poems by Dvora Horowitz-Ginzburg. Various Translations. Published by the Author. Pp. 10.

Dvora Horowitz-Ginzburg wrote that, "as long as my life bears fruit, I am gathering sheaves, sheaves, sheaves," and a quarter of a century has been a long wait indeed to collect the poetry and see it published. To have been assisted by no less than fourteen Hebrew poets in the task of translation must have meant a great deal of patience and much good will. This poetry is to be congratulated on having reached the day on which she has been able to erect a fitting monument to her late husband, the Hebrew poet Dr. Shimon Ginzburg, who was her first translator and to whose memory the book is dedicated.

Due to the different styles of the translators, one can almost guess who did the translating without referring to the notes. It is difficult to judge the quality of the original or to know where the translator improved or where he diminished the effect of the poetry. There are many good poems, many more than one might expect at first sight, as "I Am The Road" and "The Awakening." There are some touching lyrical lines too, but the value of the poetry is not in these. It is more in the poetic personality it reveals, the earnestness of one who has chosen the poetic way of life, "I have sung myself to death," and has completely become the poet weaving her fabled carpet. She is tired of being only a human being and would be one of nature's creatures. On the one hand she is the red-ripe of her beloved mankind, and yet not at home in the world. There are not surface contradictions, for evidently there is something in her wariness with life and fear of poetic destiny too.

## THE JERUSALEM POST

By George Lichtheim

colonial wars in Indo-China and Madagascar, but French democracy is none the worse for it, and France remains the national state par excellence, instead of decaying into the shell of a reactionary empire. For is there any reason to suppose that American democracy will be undermined by the rise of American imperialism; the latter is an inevitable process and has already yielded its first fruits in Japan and MacArthur. But it is a long way from here to Caesarism.

### Stalinism and Fascism

In part three, Mrs. Arendt comes to grips with totalitarianism proper, and this is the point where the Stalinist-liberal clientele will desert her, for she draws no clear distinction between Stalinism and Fascism. Her analysis of these movements is far more brilliant than anything yet published on this intricate subject; compared with her display of scholarship and intuitive psychology, the writings of James Burnham and other contemporary alarmists appear dull and jejune. Yet there will be justified complaints that she has no more enough to bring out the specifically Russian origins of Stalinism, nor the Austro-German matrix of Nazism analysed with sufficient care. But these chapters, too, are worth reading. For controlled passion and comprehensive sweep of argument, there is nothing like it in contemporary literature.

### Imperialism

Mrs. Arendt's analysis of the imperialist component in modern European history is less successful. While the first part of her book, notably her study of the Dreyfus Affair, is well documented, the chapters dealing with the decline of the national state and the rise of the super-empire give an impression of having been written without due regard to the actual working world in which these things happened. Mrs. Arendt is, among other things, a Marxist of the school of Rosa Luxemburg's theory of imperialism, though she characteristically varies this by swallowing J. H. Hobson's conflicting theory as well. As a result, she attaches too much importance to the colonial conflicts of the late 19th century, and too little to the basic problems of developing backward countries under any kind of political regime. She makes the point that democracy and imperialism do not go together, and then spoils it by failing to explain why the British Empire was successfully run by a parliamentary Government in London and then liquidated by the Labour Party. She draws an unduly dramatic picture of the Cecil Rhodes-Lord Cromer-T.E. Lawrence type of imperialism, mentally, plunges the reader into a welter of speculation about possible means of holding India down by force — and finally admits that the attempt was never made.

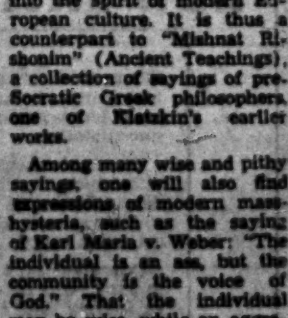
### Antology of Thought

MINERVA AMANOVICH. Modern Teachings. By Esther Kischin. An Oved, Tel Aviv. Pp. 30.

This is a collection of aphorisms of various thinkers from Montaigne to our own times. The list includes such names as Francis Bacon, Alexander Pope, Montesquieu, Voltaire, Kant, Goethe, Heine, Diderot, Lincoln, Tolstoy, Wilde, Shaw, Kafka, and many more.

### Chess

PROBLEM No. 22

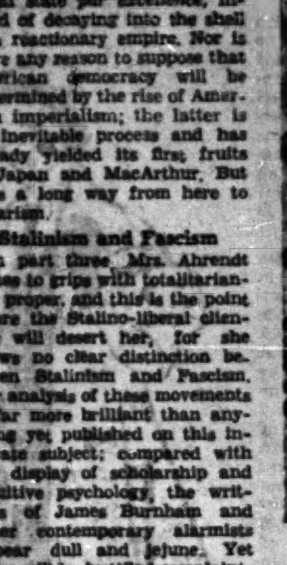


White: King on a1, Queen on b2, Rook on c3, Bishop on d4, Knight on e5, Pawn on f6, Pawn on g7, Pawn on h8. Black: King on a8, Queen on b7, Rook on c6, Bishop on d5, Knight on e4, Pawn on f3, Pawn on g2, Pawn on h1.

## IMPASSE IN SOUTH AFRICA

By Andrew Boyd

THE PRINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA. By Sarah Gertrude Millin. Constable, London. Pp. 254. 20/-.



MARC CHAGALL: THE PEASANT

### Experiment in Education

CANDY FOR BREAKFAST. By Owen Davenport. Doubleday, New York. Pp. 251. \$2.75.

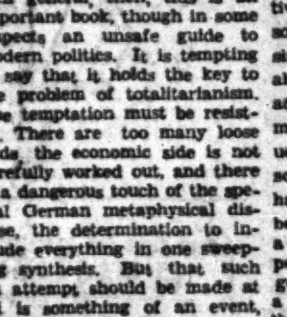
From the purely literary point of view, this is not a good novel; the style, smacks of a university course in Creative Writing, and the author's solution tends towards oversimplification. It is a reasonable book, however, giving the account of a fictitious experiment in super-progressive education conducted by an unscrupulous opportunist who, having majored in psychology, begins his career as writer of a syndicated advice column on personal problems. This man gets his opportunity through a state of affairs with which the Israeli teacher will be only too familiar — that of the impossibility of teaching classes of 50 pupils, and the resulting wastage of knowledge and absence of work habits in the adolescent, but also the indifference to educational problems on the part of parents, especially of the father, who leaves this vital matter to his wife as just another household chore.

### Survey of Opera

"Opera," a London monthly magazine published and edited by the Earl of Harewood, is now entering its second year of publication. It is unfortunate that only a limited number of must-lovers in Israel are able to read "Opera," one of the most informative journals in the world of music. The April issue contains a detailed survey on contemporary opera in Russia by Alan Bush, including an analysis of the current repertoire of the Moscow Bolshoi Theatre and other Russian opera houses. The current season of the Bolshoi Theatre includes works by Mozart, Rossini, Verdi, Puccini, Shostakovich, Saint-Saens, and Debussy, as well as the great Russian classics, works by composers from the various autonomous Soviet Republics. Prokofiev's ballets "The Stone Flower" and "Romeo and Juliet," and Shostakovich's new opera "October."

### Chess

PROBLEM No. 23



White: King on a1, Queen on b2, Rook on c3, Bishop on d4, Knight on e5, Pawn on f6, Pawn on g7, Pawn on h8. Black: King on a8, Queen on b7, Rook on c6, Bishop on d5, Knight on e4, Pawn on f3, Pawn on g2, Pawn on h1.

## PEACE STUDIES

HENRY KLEINER

An anonymous gift of \$500,000 to promote fundamental studies significant to world peace and the causes of war has been made to Yale University. The gift will establish a foundation to be known as the Henry L. Stimson Fund for Research in World Affairs at the University. Henry L. Stimson, who died last year, was during a long career of public services U.S. Secretary of State under President Hoover and served as Secretary for War during World War II.

### Kreisler Biography

"Although there have been book-length lives of pugilists, movie actresses, comic-strip originators—even of the automobile tycoon whose name is pronounced like Kreisler's," writes a reviewer in the "Saturday Review of Literature," "this is the first biography of one of the foremost composers-violinists of our century and one of the world's great men."

### Australian Legation Notification No. 7.

The attention of naturalised Australian citizens resident in Israel is drawn to Section 20 of the Nationality and Citizenship Act 1948 which provides that an Australian citizen by registration or naturalisation shall cease to be an Australian citizen if he resides outside Australia and New Guinea continuously for seven years unless he gives notice annually of his intention to retain his citizenship. Persons who are abroad in the service of an Australian Government or firm, children of such persons, and the children of persons who have given notice of intention to retain, are exempted.

### HEBREW

at the Kadimah School, 74 Rehov Ben Yehuda, Tel Aviv.

The following 4 new intensive Hebrew classes for beginners will commence in June:

1) 9-11 a.m. (3 times a week)

2) 12 noon-1 p.m. (3 times a week)

3) 2-4 p.m. (3 times a week)

4) 5-7 p.m. (3 times a week)

Information and registration: 9 a.m. - 12 noon, 4-6 p.m. (except Fridays) also for current classes in all grades.

## Readers' Letters

RENE YEHUDA'S DICTIONARY

To the Editor of The Post

Sir, — Allow me to refer to the latest reports in the local and part of the foreign press about the dedication of the 13th volume of Ben-Yehuda's dictionary to President Truman, and more particularly to the report in your issue of May 28 that "three persons were badly engaged in supervising the publication of the two remaining volumes."

I am the last to underestimate the historic achievement of Ben-Yehuda, who conceived the idea of this dictionary and wrote himself the first half of the work, but in the interest of historical truth, I feel that the following facts should be brought to the notice of your readers.

The volumes of the dictionary which are now being prepared for publication and are being edited by Ben-Yehuda, but by the three anonymous persons mentioned in your report, namely, Mr. M. Madan and D. Yarden, Ben-Yehuda, who died in 1933, wrote only the first seven volumes of the dictionary. He left behind him the great introduction to the dictionary, a great collection of notes to be used by those who would continue his work. On the basis of these notes, but with the addition of much new material, especially from post-biblical and modern sources, Professor M.E. Saeed, his assistant, J. Chana'i, the underlined and his assistants, wrote and edited volumes 8-11.

All the later volumes, including the arrangement, explanation and definition of words, for which no manuscript from the hand of Ben-Yehuda was in existence, are written and prepared for publication by myself and my assistants, on behalf of the Ministry of Education and Culture. They are the result of independent research and incorporate the vast new material which the progress of science has supplied after Ben-Yehuda's death. I need hardly add that wherever, in manuscript or literature, Ben-Yehuda's own views could be traced, they are mentioned in the dictionary.

N. H. TUR-SINAI

Blalich Professor of Hebrew Philology, Jerusalem, May 28.

## PROGRESSIVE PARTY

CENTRAL EUROPEAN CIRCLE

JERUSALEM BRANCH

P. ROSEN

Minister of Justice

DR. HERBERT FOERDER

Member of the Knesset

will speak (in German) on Tuesday, June 5, at the Beth Hahaimoth, Rehavia, Jerusalem, at 8.30 p.m.

"WEEKS OF DECISION"

## PROGRESSIVE PARTY

CENTRAL EUROPEAN CIRCLE

RAMAT GAN BRANCH

Sunday, June 3, at 8.30 p.m.

Huberman Cafe, Ramat Gan.

DR. HERBERT FOERDER

Member of the Knesset

will speak (in German) on

"WEEKS OF DECISION"

## MEETINGS OF THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY

CENTRAL EUROPEAN CIRCLE

June 3, 8.30 p.m. Dr. H. Foerder Weeks of Decision

June 4, 8.30 p.m. Sh. Ben Natan The Cultural Struggle in Israel

June 5, 8.30 p.m. Sh. Ben Natan The Cultural Struggle in Israel

June 6, 8.30 p.m. Sh. Ben Natan The Cultural Struggle in Israel

June 7, 8.30 p.m. Sh. Ben Natan The Cultural Struggle in Israel

June 8, 8.30 p.m. Sh. Ben Natan The Cultural Struggle in Israel

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June 30, 8.30 p.m. Sh. Ben Natan The Cultural Struggle in Israel